words, to halt the present trend towards complication of vocabulary and to bring about simplification. A bibliography of 142 references were used in compiling the dictionary.

In the preface an invitation to readers is given to make suggestions as to possible additions or corrections. Undoubtedly there will be difference of opinion as to the correctness of certain definitions accepted or proposed. For example, aberration is defined as an irregularity in chromosome distribution during heterotypic or homotypic cell division. A more common use of this term is in reference to chromosomal rearrangements such as translocations, inversions, etc. Accessory chromosomes are defined as sex chromosomes whereas this term has been used commonly to denote the B-type or supposedly inert chromosomes found in many plants. For allotetraploid, the author gives the definition “an amphidiploid.” Although an allotetraploid may be an amphidiploid, not all amphidiploids are allotetraploids. Furthermore, several cytogeneticists would argue that not all allotetraploids are amphidiploids. Genome is said to be “a chromosome set, i.e., the chromosome complement of a gamete.” This is true when the gamete is produced from a diploid but gametes of polyploids contain more than a single genome.

The book includes nine brief appendices under the following titles (1) Useful formulae, (2) Coefficients of $(1+x)^n$ for $n$ from 1 to 20, (3) $2^n$ and $4^n$ for $n$ from 3 to 20, (4) Distribution of $X^2$, (5) Genotypes expected in backcrosses and in $F_2$, (6) Percentage of homozygotes in each generation following a cross the whole progeny of which is continuously selfed, (7) Rate of elimination of donor genotype by backcrossing, (8) International rules for symbolizing genes and chromosome aberrations, and (9) Distances recommended to avoid seed contamination.—W. M. Myers and R. J. Garber.

THE PRODUCTION OF FIELD CROPS


This book is the third edition of the one which made its first appearance in 1924 under the same title. The second edition was published in 1936. While the book has not undergone a drastic revision, some of the newer agronomic developments have been incorporated into the new edition. Revision of subject matter varied from chapter to chapter; changes in some chapters were minor, others were rewritten more completely. New figures, illustrations, tables and crop statistics have superseded the old to help bring the book up to date. By deletion and rearrangement of subject matter the number of chapters has been reduced from 41 in the second edition to 36 in the present edition, and the number of pages from 445 to 430. As in the previous edition the book is divided into nine sections with major emphasis in the first section on fundamentals of crop production. A general discussion of individual crops follows in the remaining eight sections.

Some phases of the subject matter are covered rather broadly where more specific information would be more helpful. For example,